## "Strictly Reliable Qualities." MiKnew's

## A BARGAIN DAY OF CLEARANCE.

IRCUMSTANCES combine to make tomorrow's Bargain Sale of extraordinary interest to economical buyers. Merchan-dise is doubly reduced. All the odds and ends from our mid-summer clearance sale are cut a notch lower for Friday's sell-

**Every Colored Parasol** Reduced Like This: 50 Parasols......\$1.20 \$4.00 Parasols.....\$3.20

Lot of Ladies' \$2.50 26-inch Allsilk Rain or Sun Umbrellas—in plain reds, blues, browns and black—also bordered ef- \$1.98 fects—at.....

50c. Vests, 21c. Ladies' 50c. Lace-trimmed Vests of ex-eptionally fine quality—odds and ends—to

75c. Lisle Gloves, 42c. Ladies' 75c. Extra Long Lace Lisle Gloves in black and white, all sizes, to go for 42c.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, very special val- 5c Those dainty Kimona Hand-

kerchiefs, large size, 10c. 3 for

25c. Stocks, 121/2c.

—Including some of the prettiest Wash Neckwear of the season. Shirt Waist Shields,

Black and Colored Leather Hand Bags, with chain han-

New Blouses. Latest novelties in Ladies' Blouses and Norfolks, in golden brown, royal blue, oxblood and white, for seashore and mountain care.

AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS RAMIE FIBER HEALTH UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES.

WM. H. McKNEW. 933 Pa. Ave. <del>čočoooooooo</del>ooooooooo



665 (S) 99

Baskets Full of FineWhite China, Worth \$2.65

All 69c.

6 Dinner Plates - 60c. 6 Breakfast Plates, 50c. 6 Tea Plates - - 30c.

6 Cups - - - - 30c. 6 Saucers - - - 30c. 6 Fruit Dishes - 30c. I Salad Bowl - - 25c.

1 Basket - - - 10c. Value - - . \$2.65 for - - - - 69C

Hudson's Variety Store, 416 Seventh St.

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"A Classical Education."

From the London Spectator. Let us admit that a great deal of nonsense has been talked about the matter. In "Friendship's Garland" there is an amusing discussion on education. "They followed,' said I, 'the grand, old, fortifying classical curriculum.'-'Did they know anything when they left?' asked Arminius." And when his friend goes on to expatiate on the bracing effects of such a course of mental gymnastics, Herr von Thunder-ten-Tronckh asks reasonably enough for any sign of this result in the sporting clergymen and heavy country gentlemen who had undergone the treatment. There is no specia coercive virtue in the classics beyond other educational forces to train what is untrainable; but the fact remains that to those who approach them in the right spirit they are an instrument of true culture which cannot be equaled. If, however, they are scught as a body of dry knowledge, as a man learns the rules of procedure at the bar or the statistics of trade, then assuredly they have very little value. Far too much emphasis has been put upon the barren side of classical literature. We are far from denying the merits of exact and minute scholarship, but it cannot be claimed as a remarkable educational force. dry bones of Greece and Rome are no better worthy of study than the dry bones of elementary science. A man who can excel in "pure scholarship" and at the same time appreciate the vital meaning of classical life and literature, is greatly envied; but for the majority, who have neither the time nor the talents for the first, we must see that there is the chance of at least a share of the second. We may ing the classics left much to seek; and having made this admission, we are secure having made this admission, we are secure from the attacks of the moderns. They

give something which no other study can

FUEL FROM THE MARSH GEN. T. B. HOWARD DEAD

SERVE INSTEAD OF COAL.

for Anthracite-Briquettes of Mud.

From the New York Tribune.

The results of the coal strike of 1902 were far-reaching at the time, but it must not be conceived that they were temporary. The revival of normal coal mining held experiments and investigation in abeyance; yet the problem of cheap fuel has to be solved, and it will be solved. Before the strike every ton of hard coal sent to market from our anthracite mines involved the waste of nearly or quite two tons of coal, although a part of the waste had been saved by working it into buckwheat and pea coal. Experiments have been carried on for the still further reduction of this enormous fuel loss. Germany has 286 factories working up coal dust and turning out from fifty to ninety tons each of briquette fuel. This fuel is usable in factories, in kilns and to some extent in do-mestic and industrial furnaces. In Germany briquettes of lignite are also entering into consumption, even more than those of hard coal; while in the United States lignite, which exists to the amount of one-third of all coal deposits, has until very recently not been used at all. Experiments are being carried on to determine its value

Correlative efforts are being made to work up the peat deposits of America. Edward Atkinson reports, under a some-what startling title of "Mud Fuel," a discovery which seems to be of much importance. He has discovered that not only may our large peat deposits be made available, but the underlying mud or marsh soil (which is muck or the product of decayed vegetation) can also be made into fuel briquettes. The material has an initial value of almost no importance. It is more cheaply mined than coal, because it lies near the surface of the ground. Bogs, swamps and marshes are easily drained, and the material lies conveniently for the miner. Very little has to be done except to expel the great part of the water and to compress the material into briquettes of convenient size. This is to utilize material of insignificant value so as to put it on the market in competition with our costliest fuel. This dried marsh mud, it is alleged, gives us a fuel that will compare favorably, pound for pound, with our best bituminous

Smokeless Fuel.

It is a smokeless fuel, the burning of which involves very little difficulty, a material from which an excellent grade of coke can be made, free from sulphur and lower in ash than any other coke we have now, and a superior forge fuel. For domestic use it is as convenient as wood, and cheaper than any kind of coal-except in close proximity to the mines. It is declared further, and we have the authority of Norton and Bales confirming the claim, that we and Baies comming the claim, that we have in this mud fuel a cheap source of gas, with valuable by-products. It has, further, considerable value in absorbing and holding ammonia, and thereby saving what would be a waste of fertilizing ma-terial. To be used in this way, the air dried material must be alternately frozen and thawed, when it is reduced to a meal. Norton says that the samples submitted to his examination have the appearance of slimy marsh mud, with occasional roots and sticks in some portions, but a notable absence of sand, grit and stones. The weight varies from 100 to 125 pounds to cubic foot; but after drying in the air for several weeks the weight is reduced about one-half. At this point the mud becomes hard and tough, which characteristics are increased by moderate pressure. The denser samples become in hardness and tough-ness much like pine wood-easy to split, but difficult to saw.

Looks Like Coke. The material is at first a collection of small bits, which must be made into briquettes by coking at a high temperature.

The result is then a product very similar to the coke of soft coal, in appearance as well as hardness and weight. The heat power is very little less than that of soft coal, and at least 75 per cent as great as the best anthracite. Norton closes his report by saying that, with the average mud capacity an acre of boggy land, we shall have, at a conservative estimate, forty million pounds of fuel-equal to twelve thousand tons of good coal. "If convenience in handling and diminishing bulk will justify the coking process, we may hope to obtain the equivalent of ten thousand tons of good coke from each acre of twenty-foot bog."
There is almost, if not quite, enough gas distilled from the coke to make one pound of mud furnish enough gas to coke the next pound. The coke and the briquetted mud both burn with a hot fire, and leave only from 6 to 12 per cent of soft ash. With these data, which come to us from good authority, and a determination of the depth of available bog land, we can compute the value of the fuel at our command, deeper the mud in the bog, not only the greater amount, but the better quality of the fuel. Bogs of great extent have been sounded to the depth of one hundred feet

without finding bottom. The Corn Plant.

Mr. Atkinson tells us that he was busy with an entirely different project when the value of bog mud was called to his attention. He had in hand the project of making fuel from the corn plant, such immense quantities of which go to waste throughout the whole corn belt. The two experiments open a wide vision of possible agricultural economics. In the west the farmer may be growing his fuel, and in the east he may take it from his marsh lands. If Norton and Atkinson are correct, we may not be far from a fuel supply that will enable us to look forward with confi-dence, not only to future strikes, but to the failure of our coal deposits. The best au-thorities agree that the coal beds of the United States cannot keep up with increasing domestic demand much beyond the twentieth century. We have at least no reservoirs of coal to supply our needs for more than a few generations. Greater in consumption and in the utilization of waste is imperatively demanded, and under the most economic conditions we must soon look elsewhere for our fuel.

Effacing Marks of Theater Horror. CHICAGO, July 7.-Every evidence of the word "Iroquois" in relation to the building formerly known as the Iroquois Theater, has been obliterated and not even the sign remains to remind passersby of the accident in which over 600 persons lost their lives. Painters have obliterated the sign "Iroqouis Theater," which extended along the Dearborn street side of the building and painted over it "Vaudeville Theater." The Gothic letters bearing the name which ap-peared above the main entrance have been chiseled out. Nothing yet has been sub-

Suit Against Hotel.

Suit at law to recover damages in the sum of \$10,000 was filed today by W. B. Shaw. administrator of James Bullock, deceased. against the Willard Hotel Company. It is alleged that April 8, 1904, James Bullock was instantly killed at the New Willard Hotel by being struck by an elevator weight, he being an employe of the de-fendant at the time. Attorneys Douglass & Douglass and Baker & Sherrill represent

Divorce Granted.

the mother.

A decree was granted this afternoon by Justice Anderson, in Equity Court No. 1, granting Caroline Foust a divorce from Judson Foust, because of infidelity The custody of the son of the couple is awarded to

Building Permits Issued.

Building permits were issued today as follows: Edward H. Braxton, two-story brick dwelling, Prospect street; cost, \$2,500. F. E. Altemus, ten two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 913 to 933 5th street southeast;

PRODUCT OF CORNFIELDS MAY PASSES AWAY AT DAUGHTER'S RESIDENCE TODAY.

Efforts to Procure a Cheap Substitute Long and Distinguished Career-Had Been Ailing for a Number of Weeks.

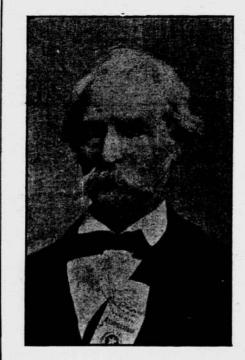
> Gen. Thomas B. Howard, whose serious illness has been mentioned in The Star, died late this afternoon at the residence

of his daughter, No. 25 Iowa circle. Sketch of His Career.

Gen. Thomas B. Howard was born near Wilmington, N. C., in the year 1821. He was the third son of Thomas Baltimore Howard and Elizabeth Howard, nee La Guan. His father was a descendant of the English Howard family, who, with their near relative, Lord Baltimore of the Howard family, were among the first settlers in 1632 of the city of Baltimore, having ob-

Mary for all that territory.

Gen. Howard's father was in the war of 1812. In the year 1827 his father emigrated to and settled in middle Florida, near Tallarassee, and died in 1833. In the years 1837-38, when he was little over a boy's age, he was in many fights against the Seminole Indians, and was for four months under Capt. James Monroe of the United States army, the nephew of President Monroe. In this service was his early military



training. His brother, James M. Howard, came to Texas in the year 1837 and in 1838 he accompanied his mother to the then republic of Texas; coming direct from St. Mark's, Fla., to Velasco, mouth of the Brazos, and living in Brazoria county six years, and then moving to Fort Bend county. At that time he was only a youth, but went with Judge Edwin Waller up the Colorado river to the site to be Austin City, the future capital of Texas. In the same year, 1839, he was a member of Capt. John Gill's company in an expedition up the Brazos river against the Indians. Col. Niel. commanding the troops, had skirmish fights up to Waco village

Mexicans Invade Texas In the spring of 1842 the Mexican General Vasquez, with 900 men, invaded western Texas. He joined Col. William H. Jack's command, and forced marches were

made to the west. In the fall of 1842 again Texas was invaded by Gen. Adrian Woll with about 2,000 well-appointed troops. President major, with orders to raise a battalion of men to repel this invasion. Maj. Howard served as a member of the state legislature from 1851 to 1854. He was sent as one of the state delegates to the demo cratic national convention held at Balti-more in 1852. He, at the suggestion of General and Senator T. J. Rusk, was made chairman of the Texas delegation and cast the vote in forty-seven ballots for Gen. Houston and the forty-eighth ballot

for Gen. Frank Pierce, the nominee for In the winter of 1852 Mai, Howard was united in marriage with Miss Sue Price, daughter of Dr. John Price of Galveston. At the breaking out of the late civil war he raised at Galveston a company of mer and captured the United States cutter When Gen. Van Dorn came from New Orleans to Galveston, May, 1861, on the steamer Rusk, Capt, Leon Smith commanding, Maj. Howard with his company went on the Rusk with Gen. Van Dorn down west and captured the far-famed steamer the Star of the West, this being the first capture made on the high seas at the beginning of the war. When Gen. E. B. Nichols raised a regiment of threemonths'-service men Maj. Howard was elected lieutenant colonel. In 1862 he was appointed brigadier general of state troops by Gov. F. R. Lubbock, with the command of all state troops on the coast counties from the Brazos to the Sabine river.

Under Gen. Magruder.

He was under General Magruder January 1. 1863, in the battle of Galveston, when the steamer Harriet Lane and the Fortysecond regiment of Massachusetts was captured, the steamer Westfield with Commodor Renshaw blown up. Captain Wainwright of the Harriet Lane was killed, also Lieutenant Lee. Captain Wainwright was a Master Mason. General Howard, Major P. C. Tucker of his staff and General E. B. Nichols, with General Magru-der's approval, buried Captain Wainwright with Masonic burial rites in all due proper form, the only instance of the kind during this fratricidal war. General Howard has always been a plant-

er, and also after the war engaged in the cotton business in Houston, his family living in the city since the beginning of the

In late years he achieved some prominence by presenting through Dick Dowling camp to the survivors of the Forty-second Massachusetts regiment their marker flag which was captured at the battle of Gal-veston and which had been carefully preserved by General Howard from then until Its recent return to the Veteran's Association at Boston caused a general re-vival of interest of the stirring events incident to its capture and the Boston papers devoted much of their space to the inci-

A Famous Clipper.

From the National Geographic Magazine The achievements of the five-masted steel bark Preussen, 1,081 tons, built in 1902, for the Lacisz shipping agency of Hamburg, the largest square rigged bark in the world. have excited much interest of late. The most remarkable performance of the Preussen thus far has been the completion of the voyage from the Channel to Iquique, Chile. a distance of 12,000 miles, in 57 days-about the time made by the steam freighters en-gaged in the South American trade. On this voyage the vessel took her departure from Cuessant March 5, 1903, and crossed the line March 18, thirteen days out, establishing a record rever before equaled by a sailing ship. The parallel of 50 degrees south in the Atlantic was attained April 10, and in the Pacific April 21. eleven days being thus spent in weathering that most tempestuous of regions, Cape Horn. From noon of April 25 to noon of April 24 the vessel laid down 368 miles to her credit, this being the best day's run throughout the voyage. The an-chor was dropped in the harbor of Iquique May 1, fifty-seven days from point of de-

Beware of Hairpins.

The hair should be well brushed every night, then loosely plaited. On no account should hairpins be slept in, as they injure the hair as well as there being danger of them sticking in the head or neck.

A New Serial.

Beginning next Saturday The Star wil publish daily installments of Miriam Michelson's very successful story "In the Bish-op's Carriage." It is full of surprises and strong situations, and is intensely interest-

THE THIBETAN EXPEDIIION. Why the British Government Undertook It.

The discreet inquiries of the State Depart-

ment into the object of the British Thibe-

tan expedition, as related in yesterday's cablegrams from London, appear to have developed a rather curious fact, namely, that the British home government was lukewarm, if not absolutely indifferent, in the matter of sending Younghusband's expedition toward Lhasa. In fact, it is said here that Col. Younghusband was allowed to go forward only to save the pride of Viceroy Curzon. The latter fancied that he had not been treated with proper considera-tion by the half-wild Thibetans, and fall-ing to secure what he deemed proper offi-cial recognition of the representatives of the Indian government sent by him into Thibet, he appealed to the home govern-ment for an armed escort to secure proper treatment for his envoys, and the home government reluctantly assented.

It is said here that the British govern-

ment has already indicated its willingness to withdraw this really punitive expedition as soon as it can obtain from the Thibetans promises of yielding the points which were at issue between India and Thibet before the expedition crossed the border of the latter country. These are pledges of free-dom of trade between the two countries and official recognition of the right of the Brit-ish government's representative to exer-cise his functions in Thibet. The British forces are willing to retire on the business. forces are willing to retire on that basis the more readily that they are now satisfied, from their own experience, that there is no danger to be apprehended of Russian encroachments on India by way of Thibet, in view of the transpolars accordingly and the transpolars. in view of the tremendous geographical ob-stacles. It is stated that the British government has received the overtures of the United States government on this subject in the best of temper; indeed, they were rather welcome as tending to emphasize the determination of the United States government to do everything everything. ment to do everything possible to protect the integrity of China, an object quite as dear to the British as to America.

STILL A MYSTERY.

No Light Thrown on Disappearance of F. Kent Loomis.

When Acting Secretary Loomis returned this morning from New York, where he had been to consult with the officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II over the disappearance of his brother, F. Kent Loomis, on her eastward trip, he found on his desk at the State Department the expected report on the same subject of W. H. Ellis, Kent Loomis' traveling companion. The report is voluminous, entering into every incident of the trip from New York to Plymouth in the greatest detail. Acting Secretary Loomis has not as yet had an opportunity to peruse the report carefully, but he has from a hasty glance got an idea of its con-tents, and has found that Mr. Ellis is unable to throw any new light on this ocean tragedy. His statements made to the United States embassy at Paris and set out at length in the cable press dispatches ap-pear to cover the ground, though it is the intention of Mr. Loomis, when he has the opportunity, to publish a statement of the essential facts in Mr. Ellis' mail report.

NO SILVER NEEDED.

Probable Appreciation of Value in the Far East.

A cablegram received by the bureau of insular affairs announces the fact that the Philippine government has no occasion for purchasing more silver. The sliver purchased last year produced

substantially 2,000,000 more pesos than all the Mexicans exported since January 1, 1902. The recoinage of Spanish Filipino coins, which is being actively prosecuted in the San Francisco mint, fully supplies the vacuum created by their withdrawal from circulation.

The Philippine government has in circulation in the islands, in transit and in prolation in the islands, in transit can be solver cess of recoinage, 16,000,000 more silver coins than were in the islands January 1.

Trade in Finished Iron and Steel Con-1904, and 2,000,000 more than were in the islands January 1, 1903, when there was a great'surplus of currency. It is announced that the Philippine gov-

ernment will probably buy, as bullion, after October 1, any Spanish Filipino or Mex-This information is imporcans offered. tant in view of the continued demand for silver in the orient, during the progress war, and the probability that India and France will be large purchasers of silver this fall. This state of affairs would probably create an appreciable advance in orice, about which, in view of the above fact, the Philippine government has no cause to be exercised.

JURY HEARS EVIDENCE.

Proceedings to Acquire Ground for Extension of Euclid Place.

In connection with the proceedings taken by the District Commissioners to condemn iand for the extension of Euclid place so as to connect it with Erle street northwest, the jury recently sworn by Justice Gould to assess the damages and benefits met in the room of Circuit Court No. 1 this afternoon and commenced the hearing of testi-

The jury is composed of Messrs. William A. H. Church, Charles A. Baker, John Mitchell, George W. Moss, Clement W. Howard, John A. Hamilton and James W. Attorney A. Leftwich Sinclair was present

in behalf of the Commissioners and Attor-neys Chapin Brown. F. D. McKenny, Leo Simmons and Wilton J. Lambert represented interested property owners.

Admitted to the Bar.

On motion of Mr. D. W. Baker of the examining committee, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in general term, with Chief Justice Clabaugh and Justices Anderson and Gould on the bench, today admitted the following young lawyers to practice:

Evans Brown, Moncure Burke, Charles F. Brooks, James M. Carlisle, John Washington Davidge, Joseph W. Gavan, Asa C. Gracie, Erskine Gordon, John L. Johnon, Helen J. Jamison, Hartwell McCartney, Francis S. Maguire, John H. Ryan, Frederick S. Tyler, Charles F. Voorhees and Jesse H. Wilson, jr. Messrs. Burke and Tyler are assistant clerk and crier, respectively, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.-An activity in trading has appeared in the Boston wool market more marked than any noted in a year or more. The largest consumers in the country have been buying heavily, and the transactions have culminated in purchases

Noted Activity in Wood Market.

by the American Woolen Company estimat-Conference Over Cut-Rate War. ed at between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 pounds. The lines bought include territory and medium neeces and Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky grades. The prospects for the woolen industry are considered brighter than for many a day and all values are very firm and steadily hardening. Some of the largest merchants have sold so far ahead that they are inclined to call a halt. American Cricketers Won.

LONDON, July 1.-In the cricket match at Lord's today between the Marylebone Cricket Club and the visiting Haverford (Pa.) eleven, the Americans won, the score being: Haverford, 244; Marylebone Cricket Club, 147.

Trolley System Transferred. NEW YORK, July 7.-While no official announcement was made today it was understood that the Schenectady Railway Company's trolley system had been purchased jointly by the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson railroads.

Accepts University Presidency. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., July 7.-President Edw. A. Alderman of Tulane University, recently elected president of the University of Virginia, today informed the board that he would accept the presidency and devote his services to the university. Mr. Alderman is now in New York. CLOSE.

5 P. M.

916-918 SATURDAYS,

-FRIDAY-

Worth 75c., 89c. & \$1.00,

White and Linen-color Edgings,

Insertings and Appliques. Worth 12½c. yard. Friday.....

Hosiery.

25c. Lisle Dropstitch Black Hose for ladies; seconds. For Friday only, per 14 2C.

Handkerchiefs.

8c. and 10c. Handkerchiefs for ladies, men and children; 20 styles; colored borders and plain hemstitched. Friday

Second Floor

Bargains.

\$1.25 Gingham Underskirts. 75c.

Muslin Pants, Gowns, Corset Covers and Skirts. Remnant 31c.

lace, inserting and embroidery. 19C.

12½c. Summer Vests, 3 for.. 25c.

Lawn Suits, dark blue and black. Were \$2.98. Friday.. \$1.79

\$1.00 Waists; a big lot of odd sizes; all colors, all kinds. Remnant 45c.

NOTION SALE.

Paper Pins......21/2c.

Card Lace Pins......21/2c.

Colored Hatpins. 2½c.
Fine Toilet Soaps. 2½c.
Woven Iritial Letters. 2½c.

25c. JEWELRY for 10c.

Belt Slides, Buckles, Brooches, Lace Pins and Rings. Worth 10c.

Hairpins, assorted

lage ......2½c.

sale.....

Friday.....

 $2\frac{1}{2}c.$ 

Big card Hooks and

Corset Covers trimmed with

It wouldn't seem like Friday if we didn't have a big silk sale. No remnants in this sale, and remember we guarantee every inch we sell. Plain and Changeable Taffetas, beautiful Foulards and Summer Wash Silks; all colors; 75c., 89c. and \$1.00 qualities. Per yard, Friday.....

CORSETS. Embroideries.

We sold them for 50c. last week, but now. There are 3 styles to select from-net, satine and coutil. Center bargain tables—Fri-

Leather Bags. show you. "Rope" handle leather bags, with purse, card case and mirror. Friday.....

Leather Belts.

Belts in the city. Red, tan, 25c, grey, black, blue, etc. Fri-Madras Shirt

Waist Suits. \$4.00 Gray Madras Suits, piped with black and white. S2.49 Only a few left. Friday....

Waists.

\$1.25 Shirt Waists; every one is a bargain; every style included in this great sale. Fri-89c.

Skirts.

\$1.50 Duck Skirts; polka dots, blue, black and white. For 98c.

American Beauty Corsets.

Leather

Shopping

Bags, 25c.

\$1.00 "Fan Front" American 79C.

25c. Friday .....

IRON MARKETS DULL.

tinues Light.

NEW YORK July 7 .- The holidays have interfered with the little business that was going on, says the Iron Age, and the iron markets generally are dull. The mill and foundry consumption usually falls off considerably during this season of the year owing to stoppages for repairs and remodeling. At a time like the present, when consumption is generally light, these may more than offset the banking and blowing out of blast furnaces. In the foundry branch the key to the situation is held by the southern producers, who are at odds with the coal miners, of whom they demand concessions in wages. The furnace companies act in a determined way, but some of the shipping collieries not identified with he iron trade are putting backbone into the men by running subject to a final settle nent on the basis of the agreement ultimately reached by the furnace interests. An indication of the attitude of buyers is furnished by the fact that a large pipe foundry, which sold 15,000 tons of cast-iron pipe to Cincinnati, covered only a small part of the iron and then withdrew

from the market again. There has been a little more activity on he part of the smaller outside open hearth basic steel plants. Chicago reports one lot of 10,000 tons of southern basic sold, while n New England a similar quantity was purchased for delivery during July and

The billet meeting is now being held, but until the whole basis of the association and its methods are changed the trade will pay very scant attention to it. How little offi-cial prices really mean is shown by the fact that consumers who have sliding scales will get their June billets at \$19, when the official price is \$24.

The plate and structural mills are to hold

meetings tomorrow. One of the points which the latter group should take into ensideration is whether there is anything serious in the imports of foreign structura materials which have taken place and which importers claim can be done normally, at present prices at home and abroad, for delivery at exposed points like New England, the gulf and the Pacific coast.

There has been a reduction in the price of black merchant pipe in line with last week's reduction in prices of boiler tubes. On the whole the consumption of finished iron and steel in its many forms appears to continue rather light. It is an interesting question as bearing on the develop-ments of the second half of the year wha shrinkage the rail tonnage made will show. With a capacity of fully 3,500,000 tons, the mills have thus far booked 1,500,000 tons, inclusive of orders carried over from last year. A considerable part of this already has been rolled, and it is not believed that any very important interests will buy for the rail mills in rather a lean condition and reacts back on coke, ore, pig iron and steel.

LONDON, July 7.-Director General Balin of the Hamburg-American line and Lord Inverciyde, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, whose friendly conference was brought about by King Edward and Emperor William during the former's recent visit to Kiel, met today in the private room of Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade, to discuss the shipping sit-uation and the possibility of adjusting the differences which precipitated the cut-rate

Fate of Alien Immigration Bill. LONDON, July 7.-The alien immigration bill has been definitely abandoned for the present session of parliament. The opposition to the measure has been so persistent in the committee stage that the governmen today decided that it was impossible to pass the bill within the remaining two weeks of

English Trade Increase. LONDON, July 7.-The June statement of he heard of trade shows increases of \$9. 506,000 in imports and \$8,989,000 in exports.

NEW YORK, July 7 .- The cotton market pened steady at an advance of 3a6 points, which was a disappointing response to very firm cables and continued talk of too much rain west of the Mississippi. Trading at first was quiet, and yesterday's buyers

Cotton Market Failed to Respond.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* showed a disposition to liquidate, but later MIRRORS NOT ALWAYS CORRECT. builish private cables started shorts to Sometimes They Give a Greenish Tinge and advanced sharply with prices at the end of the first hour showing gains of 12a25

> the undertone of the market firm. street, the larger room traders, Europe and New Orleans were leading buyers. Satolli Will Visit Western Cities. ST. LOUIS, July 7.-After a ten days' stay in St. Louis, Cardinal Satolli left St. Louis today in a special train over the Vandalia for Indianapolis. From there the cardinal and his party will go to Day-

points as compared with last night, and

ton, Ohio, and then to Chicago, where they will arrive July 11. From Chicago they will go to St. Paul and then by lake steamer to Buffalo. The cardinal will sail for Italy in August.

Congo Report Unconfirmed BERLIN, July 7 .- The foreign office here has no information tending to confirm the report circulated in the United States by a news agency yesterday in a dispatch from Berlin that the Congo independent state authorities have decided to expel all Amer-ican missionaries from the Congo on the

New York Brokers Suspend. NEW YORK, July 7 .- The failure of Edward T. C. Slease, doing business under the name of Edward T. C. Slease & Co. was announced on the consolidated ex-change today. The firm had several branch offices in this city, and out-of-town houses at Wheeling, W. Va.; Youngstown. Ohio and Newcastle, Pa. Mr. Slease's liabilities

ground that they incite the natives to in-

Missouri Judge Stricken.

it is said, will prove comparatively small.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 7.-Justice Gavan D. Burgess of the Missouri supreme court has suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home here, and is in a serious condi-tion. Judge Burgess is now serving his second term on the bench. He was born in Kentucky in November, 1835, and has been engaged in the legal profession in Missouri for fifty years.

French War Minister Defeated. PARIS, July 7.- During the discussion in the chamber of deputies today of a bill reducing the term of service of army reserve men War Minister Andre was feated twice in succession, which led to

rumors of his possible retirement from

Reinspecting Passenger Boats. NEW YORK, July 7.- The reinspection of passenger-carrying boats in New York harbor, as ordered by former Secretary George-B. Cortelyou as a result of the Slocum disaster, was begun today. The investigation by the local board of inspectors, conducted

Gen. Dumont and Inspector Barrett.

To Regulate Life Insurance. PARIS, July 7.-The chamber of deputies today passed a bill regulating life insurance companies, including a provision prohibit-ing the insurance of children under twelve

was continued today.

Binghamton to Held Ball Team. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 7.-President Gitchell of the local base ball association, when seen today, after having been told that \$700 had been raised for the support of the team, said that it was sure now that the team would remain in Binghamton. The work of raising money will continue until

How Holland Treats Her Paupers.

There are few able-bodied paupers in Hol land. A tract of public land containing 5,000 acres is divided into six model farms, to one of which the person applying for public relief is sent. Here he is taught agriculture, and is subsequently permitted to rent a small form for himself. Lalland agriculture, and is subsequently permitted to rent a small farm for himself. Holland also has a forced-labor colony, to which vagrants are sent to do farm and other ork, whether they like it or not.

Summer Dress Materials Reduced 121/2c. Figured Lawns ..... 71/2c.

CLOSE.

25c. Linen Suitings, all col- 121/2c. 40c. White Organdy; 68 inches 25c. 124c. P. K., light and dark OLC.

7c. India Linen, plain white ... 434c.

19c. Fure Linen, linen color.... 15c.

Gloves.

25c. Fine Lisle Thread Gloves, white, gray and black; all sizes. Special 10 2c.

Lawns. 121/2c. Figured Linen Colored Lawn, all new styles.. 9 6.

Lace Curtains. \$1.00 Nottingham White Lace Curtains; strong woven edges. 49C

For Friday..... \$1.25 Percale Wrappers; all colors; a rare chance to get an unusual bargain; second-floor bargain tables. Friday...... 79c.

Domestics.

Bleached Cotton, 1,000 yards; 534c. Unbleached Cotton, an unu-41/2c. Table Linens, 5 patterns of 56- 25c. inch camask linen. Fricay ....

Amoskeag and Lancaster Ginghams. We always advertise these. 61/2c. Simpson's Best Calicoes ..... 5 1/2 c.

121/2c. Dress Ginghams...... 61/2C. 124c. yard-wide Percales ... 10 /2 C.

> Florida Waters.

to the Complexion.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The best mirrors are not always infallible reflectors of the faces which peer anxiously into them," Mr. F. De Donato asserts, "and because a girl's complexion may appear sallow in a mirror, let her not worry herself sick in thinking that she is so afflicted naturally, for in nine cases out of ten it is the mirror that is at fault, that is deliberately uttering an untruth to the girl's

"The average mirror has a slightly greenish tinge. The cheaper it is the more pronounced this peculiarity, and even in a costly glass it is not always absent, and it is this very color tone that plays the trick and makes many a girl think she is lacking in a beautiful complexion. Everybody has, oubtless, observed how ghastly a green light makes people appear on the stage or anywhere else, for that matter, when it is turned on them, and though, of course, very, very much less in strength in the mirror, this same effect is produced there

by its greenish tinge. "It is a remarkable complexion, indeed, that would be mirrored back radiant and fresh from such a glass. The green makes the complexion look sallow, destroys those rich, medium purplish tints and most of the high lights that contribute so much to the beauty of the face, and give it. the beauty of the face, and give it a sort of sickly appearance. It accentuates the slightest trace of yellowness and makes it stand out as though it where a hideous defect, when, as a matter of fact, it may be the mere suggestion that is hardly discernible to the naked eye at all. It also ren-parts a peculiar effect to shadows and renders some shades of hair rather odd looking by touching the light reflected on the glossy strands with its finger of greenish hue. Many a person, as well, has looked closely at their eye in a mirror and thought there was a trace of green eyes, especially people with blue or gray there, when in reality it is only the tinge in the mirror caught by some vagrant bit of bright light and reflected there. Mirrors do not often tell the truth especially the changes grades tell the truth, especially the cheaper grades. which are in more general use, and the reason for this is in just what I have stated.

Untried Prisoners in England. From the London Globe. The long detention of untried prisoners-

an evil to which attention has repeatedly been drawn in this column-remains a serious blot on the administration of the criminal law. The criminal statistics for 1902. which have just been published, show that 108 prisoners tried at assizes lay in jail over 16 weeks before they were brought to trial, and that no fewer than 20 were found to be innocent. As Sir John Macdonell points out in his able introduction to the volume, "confinement before trial is a hardship for prisoners ultimately convicted, who are kept in suspense, and whose previous confinement may or may not be sufficiently taken into account in their sentences. It is a peculiar hardship to those in the end acquitted, who lose wages and their employment, it may be, and who under the English law receive no compensation. Nor is this the only way in which the long detention of untried prisoners works injustice. Prison life for sixteen weeks is calculated to unfit an innocen man for the ordeal of cross-examination at his trial." Protests against the evil have been made without number. As long ago as 1651 George Fox wrote: "I laid before as 1651 George Fox wrote: "I laid before the judges what an hurtful thing it was that prisoners should be long in jail, show-ing how they learned badness of one an-other in talking of their bad deeds, and therefore, speedy justice should be done." Mr. Justice Wright has described the long imprisonment of accused persons before trial as "an outrage and a disgrace to the country." The bar council, which has rightly attributed the evil to the long and irregular intervals between the assizes, has said. "It is a public disgrace that innocent men should be imprisoned three, four and five months without trial." Surely it is high time that some effort were made to improve a system that can yield such results. Nearly five years have passed since Mr. Balfour announced in the house of commons that some proposais of a legislative character.

The thirteen-year-old stepdaughter of John Snipe, colored, residing in Norfolk county. Va., was the victim of a brutal as-The Williamson veneer works, located in